NEW GENERA OF FUNGI PUBLISHED SINCE THE YEAR 1900, WITH CITATION AND ORIGINAL DESCRIPTIONS.

COMPILED BY W. A. KELLERMAN AHD P. A. RICKER.

(*Continued from page 250*)

[Deuteromycetæ.]

MYXOLIBERTELLA v. Höhnel n. g. Melanconiaceæ. Annales Mycologici, 1:526. 10 Dec. 1903.

"Est *Libertella* vel *Myxosporium* cum sporulis filiformibus et oblongis (vel fusoideis) commixtis."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

NEOMICHELIA Penzig et Saccardo n. g. Dematiaceae. Malpighia, 15:246. 1902.

"Bicolor. Hyphae caespitosae, simplices v. ramosae, subcontinuae, asperulo-denticulatae, laete coloratae. Conidia nigricantia, elliptico-oblonga 3-pluriseptata, denticulis inserta. Hyphis laete coloratis, conidiis vero nigricantibus genus mox dignoscendum."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

NIGROSPORA Zimmermann n. g. Melanconiaceæ. Centralblatt für Bakteriologie, Parasitekunde, u. Infektionskrankheiten, Zweite Abteilung, 8:220. 17 Feb. 1902.

"Mycel parasitisch im Blattgewebe. Conindienträger aus den Spaltöffnungen hervorbrechend, kurz, an der Spitze eine Conidie tragend. Conidien sehr dunkel gefärbt, kugelig, 1-zellig, mit einem hyalinen Membranring, der die Spitze des Conidienträgers umgiebt, und einer ebenfalls hyalinen Membrankappe an der Oberseite der Conidien."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

NOMURAEA Maublanc n. g. Hyphomyceteae. Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France, 19:295. 31 July 1903.

"Hyphae steriles repentes, minutae, septatae, hyalinae; fertiles erecta, simplices breves, ramulos ovoideos verticillatim gerentes; conidia ovoidea, continua, pallida, summa ramulorum 4-5 breves catenulas formantia."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

OIDIOPSIS Scalia n. g. Hyphomycetes. Rendiconti del Congresso botanico di Palerma. May 1902.

"Mycelium endogenum, septatum; conidiophori simplices vel parce ramosi, e stromatibus exeuntes; conidia catenulata, cylindracea, conidio apicali sursum actuato-papillato, coeteris utrinque rotundato-truncatulis.

"Ab *Oospora* hyphis distinctis differt; *Oidio* omnino simillima sed endophyta."

[Deuteromycetae.]

PEDILOSPORA v. Höhnel n. g. Mucedineae. Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe, Wien, 111:1047. 1902.

"Hyphis hyalinis, substilibus, repentibus, obsolete septatis, irregulariter ramosis, hinc inde in matricem penetrantibus; ramulis conidiigeris brevibus, crassiusculis, acutis, plerumque congestis, conidiis acrogenis, pluricellularibus, bilobato-furcatis, lobis parallelis, elongatis, contiguis."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

PELLIONELLA (Sacc. ut subg.) Saccardo n. g. Sphaeropsidaceae. [Diplodiella cardonia Flag. et Sacc.] Malpighia, 15:243. 1902.

"Perithecia subsuperficialia, subcarbonacea, in rostellum producta. Sporulae 1-septatae, fuligineae. Est *Diplodiella* rostrata."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

PHYLLOHENDERSONIA Fl. Tassi n. g. Sphaeropsideae. Bullettino del Laboratorio ed Orto Botanico di Siena, 5:53. 1902.

"Perithecia lenticularia v. globoso-lenticularia v. globulosa, membranacea, maculicola; sporulae oblongae, minutae, 2-pluriseptatae, coloratae."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

PHYLLOSTICTELLA Fl. Tassi n. g. Sphaeropsideae. Bullettino del Laboratorio ed Orto Botanico di Siena, 5:19. 1902.

"Perithecia epidermide velata, lenticularia, membranacea, poro pertusa, maculicula; sporulae ovoideae v. oblongae, continuae, coloratae. Genus *Phyllostictae* analogum sed phaeosporum."

[Deuteromycetae.]

PIROBASIDIUM v. Höhnel n. g. Hyalostilbeae. Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe, Wien, 111:1001. 1902.

"Stromate compacto, stipitato-capitato vel clavato, stipite e hyphis brunneis vel pallidis, plectenchymaticis, ramosis, coalitis composito; capitulo carnoso-gelatinoso, e hyphis radiantibus, iterum verticillato-ramosis, dense condensatis, denique gelatinose confluentibus formato, ramulis ultimis e cellalis subglobosis constantibus, basidiis 3-5, obpyriformibus, connatis coronatis; conidiis ex apice basidiorum singulatim orientibus, minutissimis, hyalinis, bacilliformibus, parallele denseque stipatis, dein mucedine obvolutis.

"Est status conidiophorus Corynes Bulgariacearum."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

PLECTOTHRIX Shear n. g. Hyphomycetes. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 29:457. July 1902.

"Sterile hyphae creeping, scanty; fertile, erect scattered with more or less irregularly arranged spinose branches near the apex; conidia globose, hyaline, borne singly on the tips of the branches.

"This appears most nearly related to the genus *Monosporium* Bon., as treated by Saccardo, but differs in the much simpler fertile hyphae with the peculiar spur-like branches, to which the name refers. The type of the genus is Plectothrix globosa sp. nov.'

[Deuteromycetæ.]

PRITZELIELLA P. Hennings n. g. Hyalostibaceae. Beiblatt zur Hedwigia, 42:(88). März 1902.

"Stromata stipitato-capitulata vel subclavata, simplicia, haud ramosa, hyphis coalitis hyalinis conflata. Conidia catenulata, subglobosa, hyalina. Coremio affin. sed apice haud ramosa."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

PSEUDOBELTRANIA P. Hennings n. g. Dematiaceae. Hedwigia, 41:310. 15 Dec. 1902.

"Hyphae erectae, ramosae, plurime septatae, inflatae, fuscidulae. Conidia acrogena solitaria vel plurima, rhomboidea haud rostrata, medio 1-septata, fuliginea.

"Von Beltrania durch das Fehlen der Setulae, durch die Verzweigung der Hyphen und die nicht geschnäbelten Conidien verschieden."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

PSEUDOMELASMIA P. Hennings n. g. Leptostromataceæ. Hedwigia, 41:115. 23 Juni 1902.

"Stroma effusum membranaceo-crustaceum, atrum; perithecia immersa, rotundata, plana rimosa. Conidia oblonga, hyalina, septata. Melasmiae affin. sed conidia 1-septata."

PSEUDOZYTHIA v. Höhnel n. g. Nectrioideae. Sitzungsberichete der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe, Wien, 111:1019. 1902.

"Pycnidiis superficialibus, sparsis, pallidis, carnosis, submollibus, globosis, e fibris, exacte parallele condensatis formatis primum clausis, denique late-apertis, in margine subciliatis; sporophoris subtilibus, longe ramosis; sporulis pleurogenis, cylindraceo-fusiformibus, hyalinis, unicelluaribus. Planta saprophytica.

"Diese neue Gattung kann nur bei den *Nectrioidaceae-Olluleae* eingereiht werden. Am nächsten stehen *Ollula* und *Cyphina* (Saccardo, Sylloge X, p. 411 od. III, p. 623), doch ist weder die eine, noch die andere dieser Gattungen näher verwendt. Höchst charakteristisch ist das Gehäuse, das aus mehreren Lagen paralleler Hyphen besteht, am Rande in Cilien ausgehend. Die Sporenträger sind im unteren Theile lang verzweight, fädig und tragen seitlich die fast spindelförmigen hyalinen Sporen."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

RHOMBOSTILBELLA Zimmermann n. g. Stilbaceae. Centralblatt für Baketeriologie, Parasitekunde und. Intektionskrankheiten, Zweite Abteilung, 8:221. 17 Feb. 1902.

"Fruchtträger stilbumartig, aber die Conidien nicht von Schleim umgeben und doppelkegelförmig, an beiden Enden zugespitzt."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

RICCOA Cavara n. g. Hyphomycetes? Annales Mycologici, 1:44. Jan. 1903.

"Stroma stipitato-capitatum, firmum, basi hyphis radiantibus, matrici adpressis instructum; stipes celluloso-parenchymaticus tenax, intus lacunosus, sursum in discum sporophorum elatus atqe tenui membrana mox fatiscente obstectus; sporophori deorsum laxe intricati et pro parte fusi, dein liberi, exigui, filamentosi, simplices, continui; sporae pleurogenae, pluriseriatae haud catenulatae."

[Deuteromycetæ]

SCAPHIDIUM Clements n. g. Excipulaceæ. Botanical Survey of Nebraska, 5:5. 30 March 1901.

"Apopycnidium oblong or linear-disciform, at length hysterioid, waxy-membranaceous, dark brown; basidia simple; sporidia uniseptate, hyaline, fusoid. Corresponds to Sporonema in the Hyalodidymae."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

SCHIZOTRICHUM McAlpine n. g. Tuberculariеæ. Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, 28:562. 1903.

"Sporodochia globose or subglobose, erupment, ultimately superficial, black; setæ septate, thick-walled, erect, straight or slightly curved, few or numerous, conidiophores obsolete or represented by a minute colourless base. Conidia hyaline, filiform, straight or curved, 3 or more septate.

"This genus has a dark coloured sporodochium, but the conidia are hyaline, hence it belongs to the Series Tuberculariæ Mucedineæ, Sacc. Further, on account of the septate spores, it will occupy a place beside Leptotrichum Corda, in which the conidia are only 1-septate and the setæ continuous."

[Deuteromycetae.]

SEPTOTRULLULA v. Höhnel n. g. Melanconieae. Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematisch-Natuswissenschaftliche Classe, Wien, 111:1025. 1902.

"Acervulis perithecio carentibus vel disciformibus vel pulviniformibus, erumpentibus, fuliginosis; strato proligero basali, tenui, minute celluloso, basidiis cylindraceis, arcte stipatis obtecto; basidiis apice in articulos (conidia) cylindraceos, catenulatos, uterinque truncatos, dense et parallele stipatos, transverse septatos, dilabentibus."

"Diese neue Gattung ist charakterisiert durch ein dünnes, kleinzelliges, dunkelbraunes Stroma, das, aussen allmählich verläuft und an seiner Oberseite cylindrische, steife, parallele, nicht verzweigte braune oder blasse, septierte Basidien entwickelt, die eine compacte Masse bilden und oben in dicht gelagerte, cylin-

drische, septierte Conidien zerfallen. Eine Hülle fehlt vollständig, die Entwickelung der Acervuli erfolgt in den äussersten Gewebsschichten — bei den beiden beschriebenen Arten im Periderm — und bricht der Fruchtkörper sehr bald durch und wird frei."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

SIROPATELLA v. Höhnel n. g. Excipulaceæ. Annales Mycologici, 1:401. 30 Sept. 1903.

"Pycnidia globosa, erumpenti-superficialia, carnoso-coriacea, nigra, primum clausa, demum irregulariter dehiscentia et late hiantia. Basidia dense stipata, simplicia, brevia. Conidia acrogena hyalina, didyma, catenulata."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

SPOROCYSTIS Morgan n. g. Tuberculariaceæ. Journal of Mycology, 8:169. Dec. 1902.

"Sporocystis condita Morgan gen. & sp, nov.—Stroma large, subglobose, fleshy, white, with a mycelium of slender white filaments; the spores a dense superficial layer. The pellucid hyphæ compacted into a soft parenchymatous tissue, rich in fatty globules; the spores borne on the more or less distinct extremities. Spores sub-globose, white, 50-70 mic. in diameter, each composed of many small spherical cells, 9-11 mic. in diameter.

"Growing on old leaves in woods; Preston, Ohio, October 1902. The stromata usually scattered, 1-2 mm. in diameter, occasionally two or three confluent. The dry spore shows best the cells of which it is composed. The stroma, mycelium and spores all abound in oil-globules as in the Entomophthoraceæ; these are best exhibited in a drop of water."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

SPORODINIOPSIS v. Höhnel n. g. Hyphomycetes. Annales Mycologici, 1:528. 10 Dec. 1903.

"Hyphæ pallide vel hyalinæ, septatæ, steriles repentes, fertiles erectæ, repetito dichotome ramosæ; ramulis ultimis ad apicem vix incrassatis; conidiis numerosis, hyalinis vel subhyalinis, ovatis, continuis, in capitulum aggregatis, muco conglutinatis."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

STACHYBOTRYELLA Ell. & Barthol. n. g. Hyphomycetes. Journal of Mycology, 8:177. Dec. 1902.

"Differs from Stachybotrys in its paler color, creeping habit and absence of any perceptible basidia, the conidia arising directly from the slightly swollen, minutely roughened apex of the fertile hyphæ."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

STAGONOSPORELLA Fl. Tassi n. g. Sphæropsideæ. Bullettino del Laboratorio ed Orto Botanico di Siena, 5:50. 1902.

"Perithecia globoso-lenticularia, epidermide velata, maculicola; sporulæ cylindraceæ, typice 3-septatæ, hyalinæ.'

[Deuteromycetæ.]

STAGONOSPORINA Fl. Tassi n. g. Sphæropsideæ. Bullettino del Laboratorio ed Orto Botanico di Siena, 5:51. 1902.

"Perithecia globosa v. depressa, erumpentia, membranacea v. subcarbonacea; sporulæ ellipsoideæ v. cylindraceæ, minutæ, 2-pluriseptatæ, sæpius guttatæ, hyalinæ."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

STEMPHYLIOPSIS A. L. Smith n. g. Dematieæ. Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society, 1901:617. Dec. 1901.

"Hyphæ intricately branched, colourless, septate; spores terminal on the branches, elliptical or subglobose, 2-many-septate and muriform, colourless."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

STRASSERIA Bresadola et Saccardo n. g. Sphærioidaceæ. Verhandlungen der k. k. zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien, 52:436. 1902.

"Perithecia innato-emergentia, subgloboso-conica, carbonacea, ostiolo punctiformi aperta; sporulæ cylindraceæ, continuæ, chlorino-hyalinæ, subsessiles, sub apice setulâ longa, filiformi, obliquâ præditæ.

"A genere Neottiospora differt sporulis 1-ciliatis. Inter Sphærioidaceas occupabit n. 253. Conf. Sacc., Syll. XIV., p. 40."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

TETRACRIUM P. Hennings n. g. Mucedineæ. Hedwigia, 41:116. 23 June 1902.

Hyphæ steriles repentes, hyalinæ, septatæ; hyphæ fertiles erectæ brevissimæ, continuæ. Conidia acrogena, quadriradiata, elongato-fusoidea, pluriseptata, hyalina. Prismeriæ et Trinacrio affin."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

TORULOPSIS Oudemans n. g. Dematieæ. Ned. Kr. Arch. 3e Ser. II. 4. 7. 917. 1903.

"Parmi les genres de Dématiées Amérosporées macronémées à conidies caténulées, citées par Mr. Saccardo aux pages 236 et 237 du vol. IV. du Sylloge, on n'en recontre aucun dont les hyphes fertiles (dressées), absolument hyalines, tranchent d'une manière frappante sur les conidies très foncées. Ceci nous décida à créer le genre *Torulopsis,* se distinguant des espèces de Torula par ses hyphes fertiles dûment développées et contrastant nettement avec les conidies sombres qu'elles produisent."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

TRICHOBOTRYS Penzig et Saccardo n. g. Dematiaceæ. Malpighia, 15:245. 1902.

"Hyphæ confertæ caespitosæ, filiformes, indivisæ, parce septatæ, fuligineæ, hinc inde sed remitissime glomerulos condidorum brevissime stipitatos exerentes. Conidia globulosa, continua, fuliginea. Ob habitum et ob conidiorum dispositionem (statum

conidicum *Ascotrichae simulantem*) verisimiliter etiam genus hos ad *Ascotrichae* v. *Chaetomii* cujusdam cyclum pertinet."

TRICHOCOLLONEMA v. Höhnel n. g. Spaeropsideae. Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe, Wien, 111:1015. 1902.

"Pycnidiis superficialibus, subglobosis, carbonaceis, pilis longis, saepe conidiigeris instructis; sporulis longis, fusiformibus, coloratis, septatis.

"Est *Collonema* piligera cum sporulis septatis, coloratis.

"Diese neue Gattung gehört zu den *Sphaeropsidaceae-Scolecosporeae* und ist am meisten mit *Trichoseptoria, Collonema* und *Septorella* verwandt. Von *Trichoseptoria* unterscheidet sie sich durch die oberflächlichen Pycniden und die gefärbten, lang spindelförmigen Sporen. Von *Collonema* trennt sie die Bahaarung der Gehäuse, die Septierung und Färbung der Sporen. Während *Septorella* durch die kahlen Pycniden und die nicht septierten, farblosen Sporen verschieden ist."

[Deuteromycetæ]

UROHENDERSONIA Spegazzini n. g. Sphæropsideæ. Anales del Museo nacional de Buenos Aires, series III, 8:84. 1902.

"Char. Perithecia lenticularia atra ostiolata erumpentia pusilla glabra; sporulæ pluriseptatæ fusculæ e stipite filiformi hyalino apice incurvo pendulæ, dein libere stipite persistente caudatæ."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

VOLUTINA Penzig et Saccardo n. g. Tuberculariaceæ. Malpighia, 15:257. 1902.

"Sporodochia obconico-hemisphærica, superficialia, læte colorata, setis pallidis hirta. Hyphæ sporodochii dense verticaliter stipatæ et in strata subhorizontalia dispositæ. Sporophora bacillaria simplicia. Conidia cylindracea, catenulata, continua, hyalina. Habitus omnino *Volutellae,* sed conidia catenulata et hyphæ thalamii stratosæ (semper?)."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

XENOPUS Penzig et Saccardo n. g. Mucedinaceæ. Malpighia, 15:240. 1902.

"Hyphæ steriles obsoletæ, fertiles erectæ, simplices, v. ima basi junctæ, continuæ, pallidæ, ubique verruculosæ, apice v. prope apicem spicula pauca conidiophora gerentes. Conidia globosa v. ellipsoidea, solitaria, continua, hyalina. *Rhinotricho* accedit, sed præprimis hyphis ubique verrucosis apice spiculigeris dignoscitur."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

XENOSPORIUM Penzig et Saccardo n. g. Dematiaceæ. Malpighia, 15:248. 1902.

"Hyphæ steriles repentes, septatæ, fuligineæ, hinc inde sporophora brevia exserentes. Conidia magna, erecta, subreniformia, distincte compressa, atronitida, duriuscula, clathrato-septata, latere concavo inæqualiter sinuosa, latere convexo levia. E superficie conidiorum exseruntur conidiola secundi ordinis globosa, continua, fuliginea.—Genus omino mirificum et cum nullo noto comparandum. Sub vitro fortiori conidia videntur disculi verticales atro-nitidi, valde approximati. Quid conidiola fungantur, in vivo inquirendum."

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UREDINEOUS INFECTION EXPERIMENTS IN 1904.[2]

W. A. KELLERMAN.

The results of inoculation experiments here recorded constitute the third report of work in consecutive seasons with various species of Uredineæ. It has proved advantageous as in the previous years to attempt inoculations long in advance of the normal season for some of the species used. Not only repeated inoculations are possible the same season, thus at once removing possible doubt which is likely to arise in case of some of the successful inoculations, but this pre-season work insures non-contamination or avoidance of accidental infection, that might not be vouchsafed in case spores are in the air outside the greenhouse, the wide distribution of which in the proper season should of course always be suspected.

If testimony relative to the proposition just suggested were needed, the case of the Maize Rust related in detail below could be cited. Here the work of inoculation was begun in the middle of the winter (Jan. 16) and the successful inoculation was the starting point for an extended series of inoculations on different agricultural varieties of Maize and some other plants. When later work by another Uredinist was published which threw a shadow of doubt on some of the results, it was possible — then late in the season — to repeat the precise experiment alluded to and certainty was thereby restored. The work in detail will now be given.

(1) Contributions from the Botanical Laboratory of the Ohio State University, XVIII.